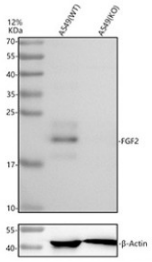
FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 / Fibroblast growth factor 2 MAb [clone AOHC-6] (RQ5265)

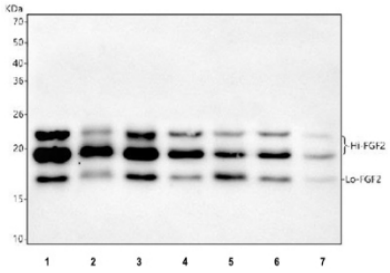
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5265	Antibody in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol and 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

Bulk quote request

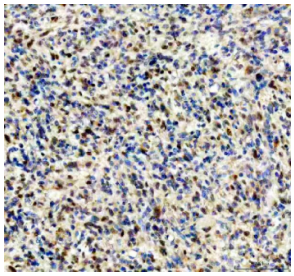
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	AOHC-6
Purity	Affinity purified
UniProt	P09038
Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1:50
Limitations	This FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 is available for research use only.



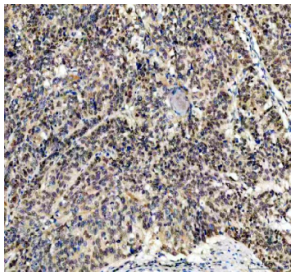
FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 WB Analysis of Human A549 WT and FGF2 KO Cell Lysates. Western blot analysis of human A549 wild-type (lane 1) and A549 FGF2 knockout (lane 2) whole-cell lysates using Fibroblast growth factor 2 MAb clone AOHC-6 at a 1:500 dilution. An immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 17-21 kDa in wild-type cells and is absent from the FGF2 knockout sample, supporting antibody specificity for FGF2. Multiple FGF2 isoforms have been documented, with expected molecular weights of approximately 17-31 kDa. Each lane contains 30 ug of protein. Beta-actin is shown as a loading control.



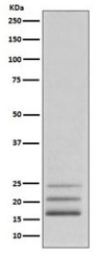
Western blot testing of human 1) HeLa, 2) SiHa, 3) A549, 4) U-251, 5) U-2 OS, 6) PC-3 and 7) SH-SY5Y cell lysate with FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6. Predicted molecular weight: 17-31 kDa (multiple isoforms).



FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 Immunohistochemistry. IHC staining of FFPE human glioma tissue with FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human liver cancer tissue with FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6, HRP-secondary and DAB substrate. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 WB. Western blot testing of human K562 cell lysate with FGF2 antibody. Predicted molecular weight: 17-31 kDa (multiple isoforms).

Description

FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 / Fibroblast growth factor 2 MAb targets fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2), also known as basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), a heparin-binding growth factor involved in cell proliferation, differentiation, angiogenesis, and tissue repair. FGF2 belongs to the fibroblast growth factor family and regulates cellular responses through interactions with fibroblast growth factor receptors (FGFRs) and heparan sulfate proteoglycans. Unlike many secreted growth factors, FGF2 lacks a conventional signal peptide and can be released through a nonclassical secretion pathway. Its biological activities influence embryonic development, vascular formation, wound healing, and tissue homeostasis.

Alternative translation initiation generates several FGF2 protein isoforms with distinct molecular weights and intracellular functions. The approximately 18 kDa low-molecular-weight isoform is associated with extracellular signaling through FGFRs, while higher-molecular-weight isoforms of approximately 22-34 kDa contain additional N-terminal sequences that influence their nuclear localization and biological activity. These isoforms contribute to the diverse functions of FGF2 in cellular growth regulation. Nuclear FGF2 has been implicated in transcriptional regulation and intracellular signaling, whereas extracellular FGF2 promotes receptor-mediated responses in surrounding cells.

FGF2 activates FGFR signaling pathways that include RAS-MAPK, PI3K-AKT, and PLC-gamma, connecting growth factor stimulation to proliferation, survival, migration, and differentiation. Its interactions with heparan sulfate

proteoglycans facilitate receptor binding and influence growth factor availability within the extracellular matrix. FGF2 is particularly important in angiogenesis, where it promotes endothelial cell proliferation and vascular remodeling. It also participates in fibroblast activation, extracellular matrix regulation, and tissue regeneration following injury. These activities contribute to normal development and the maintenance of tissue integrity.

Altered FGF2 expression and signaling have been investigated in cancer, cardiovascular disease, fibrosis, and neurological disorders. In tumors, FGF2 can promote angiogenesis and influence interactions between malignant cells and their microenvironment. Its functions in neural development and tissue repair have also attracted interest in regenerative biology. The biological effects of FGF2 depend on isoform expression, receptor availability, and cellular context. FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 supports investigation of growth factor expression and the molecular mechanisms connecting FGFR signaling, vascular development, and tissue remodeling.

NSJ Bioreagents offers a validated FGF2 antibody that delivers high specificity and reproducibility for applications such as western blot, immunohistochemistry, and ELISA. Selecting the right FGF2 antibody ensures accurate results in studies of cell signaling, development, and pathological conditions.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the FGF2 Antibody AOHC-6 should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide specific to human FGF2 was used as the immunogen for the FGF2 antibody.

Storage

Store the FGF2 antibody at -20oC.

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